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New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1873.

A bread riot is threatened at Paris. - Heavy ordnance has been ordered for the Carlists in Germany. It is proposed to station a customs officer at the New-York Post Office. ____ The Virginia Republicans claim t20,000 colored votes. — Mr. J. F. Bird of New-Jersey has returned his back pay. — A suit is to be brought against the California and Texas Railway Coustruction Company. - The new comet has been seen at Washington. - Indian Commissioner Smith has returned from the North-West. - The South Caro-Lina Supreme Court decided in favor of the bondholders. = The steamer Belle Vernon sunk in the Ohio. = There was a joint meeting of Grangers and Mexican War Veterans in Missouri. - The Pennsylvania Democratic Convention nominated a State ticket.

A musician shot himself, a man attempted to kill his wife and himself, an invalid cut his throat, and a German attempted to drown himself. —— Owing to a Charter complication, the evening free schools will probably be closed. ____ The Gas Commission are considering the meter proposition. —— The rates of coal advanced at the Scranton sales. —— Valuable collections will be added to the American Museum of Natural History. —— Several gamblers were held to await the History. — Several gamblers were held to await the action of the Grand Jury. — The Kings County Consolidation Commission considered the relations of city and county government. — Village Blacksmith won and county government. the hurdle race, Coffee's colt the Jockey Club Handicap, and Warlike the mile-heat race, at Monmouth Park. Gold, 115j, 115j, 115j, Thermometer, 63jo, 77jo, 660.

Mr. Gladstene recently "elevated" Mr. Bruce to the peerage for no other reason than that of having failed to make a good Minister. Our London correspondent informs us to-day that another incompetent official, Mr. Monsell, the Postmaster-General, is to be disposed of in the same manner-which is not at all unlikely. The Premier is thus coming to the aid of the Republicans' in a way they little ex-

There is a proposition pending to change

streets, with a view to greater economy. the Commission which has the matter in charge will abandon its economical notions, and provide the city with plenty of good gas, and see that the lamps are regularly lighted and cleaned, they will confer a greater benefit. We do not pay half enough in gas bills, nor have one third the light we should have.

Although the session of the American Scientific Association is over and its members have dispersed to the riotous eating of clams on the New-England shore, the luminous results of its labors still continue to come to us, as the rays of a star, we are told by the astronomers, would continue to stream upon the earth for ages after its annihilation. The late session was a remarkable one in point of industry and practical results, as all our readers will bear witness.

It seems to us idle to talk of restricting or taxing the delivery of goods across the sidewalks. That method of doing business is unavoidable. It is not this to which pedestrians object, for this necessary nuisance is only occasional. But many merchants occupy parts of the sidewalk with the display of their wares. There are numerous streets where saltbarrels, stoves, vitriol-flasks, and even chinacrates are constantly exposed as signs. These should be prohibited. The relief would be very appreciable.

The American Museum of Natural History has recently made some valuable additions to its scientific treasures, which we enumerate in another place. It is also in treaty for a fine collection of fossil fauna and flora now for sale in Berlin. The Museum of Natural History, as well as that of Art, is in excellent hands, and deserves the cordial support of every enlightened citizen of New-York. Its collections are soon to be made more available by means of a careful catalogue which Professor Bickmore has passed the Summer in

Senator Morton's back pay, which he declined saying anything about in his speech of Aug. 23, except that he "had not drawn it, and never expected to," and which his Indianapolis organ on the 26th said "was covered into the Treasury some time since," and which had not been received at the Treasury Department on the 26th, but was referred to in a published letter, dated "New-York, Aug. 19," directed to Secretary Gorham, and instructing him to "return it to the Treasury" to "com-" ply with a formality which seems necessary," was formally covered into the Treasury yesterday, Aug. 27. The delays of the postal service pass comprehension.

The blundering apprentices who framed the present Charter have left the city authorities in a perplexed condition about the evening free schools. It is thought that no experienced teachers can be found to conduct these schools because of a provision of the Charter which makes it impossible for a teacher in a day school to receive pay for services at night. Of course, if this is insisted on, the salaries of teachers in the night schools will be insufficient to justify competent men in engaging to teach. Some solution of this new municipal riddle should be reached at once. The evening schools are for the benefit of the poorest and most needy classes, and must be maintained at any cost.

The Police Commissioners have lately taken pains to suppress several documents which are part of the public business of their Department, and to which the people are entitled. Among others which Mr. Gardner yesterday stated he had ordered Chief Clerk Hawley to keep secret were the opinion of Corporation Counsel Smith that the police had no authority to forbid armed parades, the order which virtually protects gambling-houses, and the letter of Gov. Dix refusing to arm the terest and importance to the public, and it ought to be understood that the Police Department is not a close corporation which has any right to conceal its actions and documents in the manner suggested.

The proposition to arm and drill the police as a military force was one which we treated as preposterous when it was first mentioned. Gov. Dix has taken the same view of the matter, and in a letter to the Mayor not only discourages the idea, but says there is no law to warrant it. The only warrant the Police Commissioners could find for their pet project was an act of 1845, and this the Governor very clearly shows did not justify it. Experimenting with the police force at this time is not wise. If Reform was assured of a long lease of life, and had accomplished fully what it was created to do, it might carry on new undertakings which promised good results. But as far as the Reform Police Commissioners are concerned they have their hands full in maintaining and improving the present discipline of the force.

THE TRIBUNE said yesterday, discussing the agitation by the press of the Salary Grab, "Occasionally a bird drops." We chronicle one more-Mr. J. F. Bird of New-Jersey, who, as is announced this morning, "has returned "his back pay, together with the interest in 'part," amounting to \$4,870. It is a very wholesome agitation. Bird after Bird departs. Mr. Benjamin F. Butler in his Worcester speech said he knew of "one poor man who 'had used the money to pay his debts and "had to borrow in order to refund." Good fellow he, and the world's a great deal better for his doing it. The "Conscience Fund" is n't much as a matter of money, but as a thermometer of conscience and public virtue it is invaluable. The more Congressmen refund now the less Congressmen will have it to do hereafter.

Here is another suit against the city disputed on technical grounds. The claim is for work done in 1869, and approved by the Board of Supervisors. But since that time the Legislature has authorized another Board to examine into the claims of that year, and there are no appropriations out of which to pay them if found correct. It is stated that this is only one of fifteen similar cases held by hard working and poor men who did honest service, and who are made to suffer as if they were as dishonest as the Ring contractors themselves. The Controller probably has no option but to refuse payment. But it ought to be the first duty of the city authorities when the Legislature again meets to make it particularly easy for all honest claimants to get their money out of the Treasury. They have suffered delays and vexation enough for others' crimes. Do not relax the But finding himself at the head of a movegrip as far as the dishonest claimants are con- ment which promised such large political cerned, but facilitate the honest ones. So shall possibilities, with the power and influence atthe city in the future get honest men to do taching to such a position, to the exercise of honest work for it. Now such men have little which be was unaccustomed by his training

If to be sued in the courts, and compelled through the Legislature to pay every one of its honest debta.

ANOTHER TURN OF THE SCREW.

The poor, starving coal companies have just given another turn to the screw, just "to 'steady the price" of the fuel by which ten millions of people are to cook their food and keep themselves warm the coming Winter. The Scranton auction sale was held yesterday, and the average price obtained for the 90,090 tons sold was, \$5 17 per ton, against an average of \$3 46 for 100,000 tous Aug. 23, 1872, and of \$5 03 for sold 140,000 tons sold Aug. 30, 1871, the famine year. In the year 1870 the production was also interrupted by strikes, the suspension of mining in the Schuylkill region for four months, terminating Aug. 1, enabling. as President Gowen tells us, the Wyoming and Lackawanna Companies to obtain high prices. Yet the average price for 80,000 tons of Scranton coal sold by auction Aug. 31, 1870, was only \$4 83. We bring these prices together in a line in order that the public may compare them:

Average price, Aug. 31, 1870. Average price, Aug. 30, 1871. We confess our mability to do justice to the

facts which the above figures so eloquently proclaim. In 1870 and 1871 the supply of coal was restricted by strikes of the laborers, which for magnitude and obstinate persistency are without a parallel in the history of Trades Unions. Last year is the only one of the four when the price of coal was regulated by natural laws, with both supply and demand unimpeded. This year we have a conspiracy of the coal corporations, and as the result of that conspiracy we have prices already far above the point to which strikes and suspensions carried them in 1870 and 1871. The State of Pennsylvania might have levied a tax on anthracite coal of the difference between this and last year's prices and paid her entire bonded debt in one year. The annual product of such a tax would extinguish the whole debt of the State of New-York. Canal bonds and all, even with the present deficiencies in the Sinking Funds. Yet people are expected to pay over these millions to the wealthiest corporations in the world without a murmur. We are told by Mr. Mead, the Secretary of the little twenty per cent Pennsylvania Coal Company, that it is "beneficial" to us to submit to this extortion: that it is "right and reasonable" that we should pay this tax. Here have these companies for five years been fighting each other and their private competitors, and distributing all the while ten, fifteen, and twenty per cent dividends; and now they come forward and extort a coal tax of more than a dollar per ton over and above what would give them a fair profit, and they claim to be public benefactors! What colossal impudence!

Another man, Mr. R. G. Moulton, the gen eral agent of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, gives his views: "If the low rates had continued, the result would have been 'a general stoppage of the business and a tremendous inflation of prices." As well talk of a general stoppage of agriculture! In the opinion of these gentlemen, prices have now reached a "healthy level." To the shallow twaddle of these tax-gatherers, to which four weeks ago we appropriated a column of our space, we oppose the eminently sound and conservative views of President Gowen. 'High prices and uncertainty of supply," says Mr. Gowen, "will drive away buyers, force manufacturers to turn to other fuels, and prevent the natural increase of demand which would result from low prices, and which would soon supply a certain market for any temporary over-production." (Reading Railroad Report, 1871, page 18.) It is also certain that Mr. Gowen regarded the over-production of last year as only temporary, for he states police with rifles. These are documents of in- his belief that the stock on hand at the close of the season was no greater than in the year preceding; argues that ithe market will require three million tons more in 1873 than in 1872, and concludes that it is a reasonable supposition "that it will be difficult to produce this year any quantity 'so greatly in excess of the demand as to depress the market to any considerable degree." (Reading Railroad Report, 1873, pages 20 and 21.) We might quote further from Mr. Gowen, but have we not quoted enough to show that as a disinterested observer he would have pronounced the work of this Anthracite Coal Combination to be one of the most inexcusable displays of rapacious greed that the world has witnessed since Christianity became the religion of civilized man?

> THE FARMERS' MOVEMENT AND ITS DANGERS.

It was reported some days since that Mr. S. M. Smith, Secretary of the Illinois Farmers' Association, had made at Winchester, Ill., a speech very violent in tone and exceedingly injudicious in the representative man of a great movement, as that of which he is a recognized leader is admitted by its bitterest opponents to be. Had he made just such a speech it would not have been entirely unaccountable. Very few men could leap so suddenly into a place of prominence and conspicuous leadership without losing their selfcontrol. But Mr. Smith had in his previous addresses and in his conversations with the special correspondent of THE TRIBUNE, heretofore detailed, shown so much good sense and such comprehension of the merits of the question that we had great hopes of his continuing to display the ability and tact of leadership, and we must confess to a sense of something like disappointment in reading what he was reported to have said at this Winchester meeting. It was entirely unlike him, so far as we can judge of his character from his previously published utterances. And yet had he talked in the violent and injudicious manner charged in the report, he would have simply failed at just the point where The Tribune some time ago expressed apprehensions of the danger of failure, in allowing himself to be carried away with the purely personal and selfish aspects of the movement. It would not have been strange, though | greatly to be regretted. Farmer Smith is a practical man in his business; his views as a business man are clear-headed and sensible. Seeing what he conceived to be injustice and inequality in the treatment of his guild by the State, he set himself to thinking upon the subject and devising some measure of relief. So far as he applies himself to the consideration of the matter as a problem to be solved instead of a mere grievance to growl over, he has done and is doing well.

or strange if he had become dizzy with his unusual elevation and outlook. And so at Winchester, if instead of talking cool common sense about a grave question in political economy, he had let fly his arms and loosed his tongue and talked in a wild, passionate way about "spilling blood" and having "some "of these chaps dangling from the boughs of "trees," and other nonsense of that sort, it would have been a very natural, and probably only a momentary mistake. In the Winchester speech, as reported, but

we are glad to learn from his friends incorrectly reported, Mr. Smith was represented as saying: "What is the life of one of these "scoundrels worth compared to the honor, "happiness, and even the existence of our "children ?" And then, commenting upon an unjust and oppressive feature of the tax law, he was reported to have demanded that the next Legislature change it, or, said he, "I for "one and my sons will help to ride them out "of town on a rail." It was obvious enough that any man talking in that strain had lost his head. He had ceased to be a reformer and become a noisy ranter; the philosopher was sunk in the scold. This kind of threatening does no good; accomplishes nothing. It may be mischievous in inflaming the passions of a few shallow, angry men; but riding out of town on a rail or hanging men who are unfortunate enough to own capital and human enough to try and get the most they can for the use of it, will not promote the more equal adjustment of the relations between capital and labor, or place the laborer, be he farmer or mechanic, in any better position. This is not a question to be discussed angrily. There are men in the ranks of these associations undoubtedly whose view of the subject is limited and narrow, who discuss it passionately and without reason or logic, as an issue between themselves as individuals, or as a class and other individuals or classes. It cannot be so considered. It has a much wider scope than farm or neighborhood; it calls for broader and more philosophic treat-

Farmer Smith and the associations be has organized have done good service in making their demand upon the country for a thoughtful consideration of the injustice of their lot, and for such remedies as intelligence and wisdom can devise. Should they be tempted to give way to anger or break out into threats, they would only prejudice their own cause and obstruct the processes of calm reflection and deliberate judgment to which they have taken their appeal. This is, as we have foreseen and warned the farmers, the greatest danger. For so soon as they give way to anger and indulge in threats, one or the other of the great parties, both of which are waiting to profit by their impatience and indiscretion, will certainly pick them up and fool them. What they need more than anything else is patience; patience to present their case fairly for dispassionate public judgment; patience under misrepresentation and abuse, and-as in the case of Farmer Smith at Winchester-misreporting; patience to wait the

just verdict of the people. Some of the later addresses of Mr. Smith have been reported in THE TRIBUNE, and have exhibited his usual good sense and temperate treatment. His advice to the farmers is sound and practical, and totally unlike the talk he was charged with making at Winchester. For a man who has not had the experience of affairs which more than anything else enlarges the vision and clarifies the judgment, he has come very near a masterly comprehension of this very difficult subject. His personal relations to it do not seem to have obscured his vision, and the report that he had yielded to feelings of resentment and anger, at the very time when he needed most to be entirely cool and dispassionate, is denied. He has the gift of fluency, which has been fatal to so many honest, well-meaning men, who talk faster than they think, and only discover the mistakes in their talking when they catch up with it in their thinking. One such man as he can do great good or great mischief accordingly as he is discreet or impulsive. The success of this movementnot as a political venture, but as an incentive to investigation and a promoter of the general good-depends upon its being treated calmly and seriously; and we shall regret to see the leaders in it losing sight of its grand possibilities in the discussion of its minor personal aspects.

KENTUCKY KU-KLUX.

The disclosures of The Louisville Courier-Journal respecting the condition of affairs in Owen, Henry, and Franklin Counties, Kentucky, almost stagger belief. For the past four years that portion of the State seems to have been harried at pleasure by a band of masked ruffians, numbering anywhere from two dozen to two hundred. Some of them are certainly well known all through the neighborhood, and their operations have been conducted with so much bravado that if justice had been alert they must all have been in jail long ago. And this we must remember was in no remote and thinly peopled region. It was at the very gates of the capital, in the very suburbs of Frankfort. Within a mile or so of the seat of government, the law becomes

absolutely powerless. How far the crimes of these desperadoes are inspired by hatred of race and how far they are prompted by mere lust for plunder is not very clear, and perhaps it is not very important. The special correspondent of The Courier-Journal, who went through all the disturbed region in the disguise of a sheepdealer, furnishes a detailed list of over one hundred outrages committed in the years 1870, 1871, 1872, and 1873, ranging in degree from intimidation to murder. In a great number of cases farmers and others were compelled to discharge negro laborers. Peaceable and industrious negro families were dragged from their homes, whipped, and expelled from the neighborhood. White men were also driven away. Houses and mills were set on fire. But with these deeds of violence were combined so many other crimes, such as robbery and rape, that the actual character and purposes of the midnight raiders become somewhat doubtful. Probably they combined political business with private profit and peronal pleasure. We do not understand that any member of

this band has ever been brought to justice. One was arrested for murder in 1871, but his companions immediately took him from the jail. Another has recently been released on five hundred dollars bail to appear and stand his trial for the assassination of a colored man last July. The courts seem to be utterly inefficient. Constables and prosecutors and witnesses are undoubtedly intimidated; and we read that the terrified inhabitants are abandoning their homes, sacrificing their farms, and moving into the large cities for protec-There is a proposition pending to the large cities for protect sources—from the system of paying for the gas used in the encouragement to contract with a city that has | and habits, it would not have been unnatural | tion. The Governor issues proclamations, | and Everett.

and the bandits laugh at them; and many timid and disheartened people are calling for the interposition of the army of the United States. It is a burning shame that such a demand should be heard in a great commonwealth like Kentucky. The duty of the State executive to enforce the laws and preserve order is perfectly well understood, and there are ample means at his disposal for doing it. If he fails in that duty, there is surely spirit enough in the Kentucky Legislature to hold him to an account. The practice of running to the paternal Government in Washington for a squad of soldiers to serve a justice's writ, arrest a chicken thief, and punish drunken marauders for assault and battery, is one of the mischievous relics of reconstruction which Kentucky, at any rate, ought to have rid herself of long ago. If a State has not the energy to enforce her laws, she might better not make any, until anarchy has taught her the value of orderly government.

TALK THAT MEANS SOMETHING.

Upon the whole, the "dead" Democratic party is a little ahead in the matter of downright earnestness upon the subject of back pay. The Republican Conventions so far have denounced it whenever they could do so safely, not having any "hay out." In Virginia, it will be remembered, however, that the Republican Convention, being thereunto moved by Mr. Platt, who had "voted "six times for the bill, and would "do so again under similar circumstances," and who proposed to defend his action "on the stump," ignored the whole subject and postponed indefinitely a resolution relating to it. But in the Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention at Wilkesbarre yesterday they did a better thing. They did in fact the only thing of the kind since the back pay grab began. The Democrats of Pennsylvania set their foot on a Democrat who voted for the grab and took the money. Mr. Spear, a member of Congress who voted

for the bill and pocketed the plunder, laboring under the delusion that political clap-trap was what it used to be, and that conventions and parties might denounce theft while the delegates had plunder and the candidates were thieves, was named as permanent Chairman of the Convention. Some disagreeable delegate who had notions about things and thought it was a safe thing to have the Convention which was expected to denounce the Salary Grab presided over by somebody other than a man who had his share of the grab in his pocket, had the effrontery to oppose the appointment. It was quite an unusual thing to do, but a very wise and sensible thing, and the Convention after a discussion of the subject, in the course of which Mr. Spear undertook to defend his action but failed, voted that he was not the kind of man to preside over its deliberations.

This is the only thing in the history of this business in connection with political Conventions that looks at all like business. For the most part Conventions have resolved in a very loose general way that the Salary Grab was dishonest and dishonorable, and that its supporters were unworthy of public confidence; but no Convention before this one at Wilkesbarre has fairly confronted it with the necessity of rebuking a prominent and trusted official staring it in the face and taken hold of it in good honest earnest. The Pennsylvania Demoeracy, whatever else they have done, have in this matter acted courageously and honorably, and set a good example for their party in other States. It is cheap and easy to pass resolutions. These people have done more than that. They have had a row about it, and taken one of their own representatives by the ear and led him out. To all other conventions and parties it may be said, "Go and do like-"wise."

A GOOD CHARACTER.

emerged once more from private life, and furnished a Chicago newspaper with some fragments of his personal history. The Honorable Dick has been disrespectfully treated by a great many newspapers in the course of his conspicuous career; but he has borne scoffs, pity, and indignation with equal composure. When he read, however, in a public print the other day that while he was in the Senate his associates "looked down upon him with con-"tempt," his honest anger rose, and he proceeded to prove that it was no such thing. It seems that when he left the Senate a great many of the most distinguished members of that body gave him the handsomest sort of written recommendations. Fourteen honorable gentlemen, with Gov. Morton at the head and poor old Subsidy Pomeroy at the tail, signed a joint certificate that they "had ever found his action "in the Senate based on generosity, fidelity "to the cause of freedom, and love of justice "and fair play." The Hon. Henry Wilson, having put away his Crédit Mobilier shares. expressed a hope that he might meet Mr. Yates hereafter, "where temptations never 'come." Senator Conkling declared that Mr. Yates was "faithful," and "fearless," and mindful of the rights of others. Mr. Vickers, Mr. Garret Davis, Mr. McCreary, and Mr. Hamilton, said various pleasant things; and Mr. Yates parades about a column of them in The Chicago Times. Mr. Yates has not yet succeeded in getting another place, though he is fortified with such a splendid character from his last one. However, it must be very pleasant for him to know what his associates

thought of him. And now perhaps it might be worth while to inquire what he thinks of them. He is conspicuously "faithful;" what has he to say of the Congressmen who being left to watch the National Treasury abused their trust by taking out of it when they went home a gratuity of five thousand dollars apiece? He is "fear-"less;" what must he think of the cowards who pretend not to have drawn the money which is already on deposit to their credit? He respects "the rights of others;" how does he think the rights of the tax-payers have been regarded in this Back Pay scandal ? His action in the Senate was "based on generosity, fidelity to the cause of freedom, and "love of justice and fair play;" can he say the same for his friends? Upon the whole we need not ask the Back Pay Senate for a recommendation of Dick Yates. The publican and sinner was a better man than the Pharisee.

There is something pleasing in the fact that great libraries are so often the result of personal munificence. There are 209,456 volumes in the Boston Public Library, and of these 92,333 are set down as gifts. To these are to be added the volumes purchased with the income of the trust funds. The appropriations by the Municipal Government have been liberal, but sources-from Bates and Bowditch, Parker, Ticknor,

I would be the first of assessment in the of the business.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

MR. BIGELOW'S PLAN.

The press of the country has taken up with great interest and discussed with much variety of appreciation the forcible communication of the Hon. John Bigelow, published in these columns, in regard to the coming Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia. Some journals, while acknowledging the force of his suggestions, have said that while his criticisms of the Philadelphia plan were well founded, he put forward no definite scheme to supply the deficiencies of the one he was reviewing. Such an observation as this betrays a short memory. The reason why Mr. Bigelow did not choose to enrich his communication with his own views of the most suitable mode of commemorating the anniversary of '76 doubtless was that they appeared at some length in a communication from his pen, which was printed in THE TRIBUNE, in January, 1871. As they seemed to us eminently sound and judicious, we feel that we cannot do better than supplement his criticism of the Philadelphia scheme by a compendium of them. As preliminary work, Mr. Bigelow recommended:

First: The restoration of the gold standard of values and repeal of the law making paper money a legal tender. Second: Such a reduction of our indebtedness as

would give to our securities a value equal at least to those of any other country. Third: An extra Federal census in 1875, so as to be

rinted and ready for distribution in June, 1876. As relating more distinctly to the work of com nemoration, Mr. Bigelow further recommended :

First: At least one complete set of gold or silver current coins, with new devices commemorative of the day, should be struck off at the Mint for every citizen of the United States able and willing to pay Second: One of the eminent poets of our land, or

all, to be invited to sing in enduring verse our national farewell to the departing century. Third: Every art to be laid under contribution for

some appropriate memorial of the degree of excellence to which such art shall have attained, and with which it will begin the succeeding century. But of supreme importance, in Mr. Bigelow's estimation, is, Fourth: A series of sketches of the progress and

product of civilization in the United States for the expiring century, which should catalogue, as it were, the obligations of the world thus far to the great American Republic. Among other topics, this series should embrace sketches of the progress

1. Of our postal service, from the days of Postaster Franklin.

2. Of telegraphy in all its varieties in the United States. 3. Of the progress of art, industry, and invention

including a well-digested analysis of the teachings of the Patent Office. 4. Of emigration to the United States and its dis

tribution of emigrants. 5. Of the agriculture, and incidentally of the rate

of increase of land under culture, and of the disappearance of growing timber. 6. Of mining, and of the progress made in the derelopment of mineral wealth.

7. Of military and naval inventions, discoveries and achievements. 8. Of manufactures of all kinds.

9. Of education and educational institutions, and incidentally of the honorary and financial remuneration of instructors. 10. Of religious and ecclesiastical institutes and

the compensation of the clergy. 101. Of our Sunday-schools.

11. Of the natural sciences, their progress, and the progressive means provided for their culture. 12. Of the progress of wealth and the unancial

vicissitudes of the country. 13. Of literature and typography.

14. Of the newspaper press. 15. Of the public charities, and incidentally a clas-

sification of the poor and infirm who depend upon them. 16. Of the organization and growth of the different States, in so far as they are not treated of under

any of the preceding categories. 17. Municipal, State, and Federal systems of political representation, and the changes which they

may have respectively undergone. 18. An account of what is memorable in the celebrations of the various anniversaries of American

Independence from the commencement. 19. Of political economy, and incidentally of labor, free and servile, and wages.

The science of political economy may be said to The Hon. Richard Yates of Illinois has have been born with our independence, for Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations was published in 1776. 20. Of law, as a profession, and of our systems of

judicial procedure as a means of security for life and property. 21. Of our fisheries.

23. Of medicine, as a profession, and its effects upon longevity. This will furnish an excellent occasion for summing up the advantages or disadvantages which the world has experienced from Jenner's famous discovery of the prophylactic efficacy of vaccination, which was made the same year that we proclaimed ourselves as a people free and independent, and which, therefore, in 1876, will have been on trial just a century. 23. Of commerce and navigation, domestic and

foreign, ocean and river.

24. Of changes and ameliorations in the social condition and nourishment of the people of the United 25. Of the Aborigines and the changes they have

undergone. 26. Of the climactic and meteorological revolu-

tions and changes of the century on our Continent. Mr. Bigelow also recommends the foundation of a national museum, to be perpetually associated, both by name and purpose, with this anniversary. The edifice to be dedicated or its corner-stone laid on Independence Day, and when ready to be made the repository of such works of art commemorative of the event as proved worthy of its hospitality, including pecimens of everything printed in the United States during the years 1776 and 1876, and of all memorials of that day in each of the intervening years that

needed and deserved such a shelter. Such a foundation might become the nucleus, too, of a repository of all objects accumulated or to accumulate of such universal interest that they ought to be kept where they would be more or less accessible

In regard to the participation of foreign nations, Mr. Bigelow says: " Fifth: Foreign nations might be invited to par-

ticipate in the celebration in such a way as should seem most fitting. At least the opportunity could be offered them of sending or withholding their congratulations upon the occasion, and thereby showing in what estimation we as a nation will be held abroad, and the nature of our relations with the rest of the world at that period. In a note which Mr. Guizot wrote on the 21st of June, 1863, in acknowledgment of a book I had written about the U. S. and sent him, he made this remark, which though certainly never intended for such a purpose, always impressed me like a reproach:

"'No one deplores more profoundly than I the civil war which desolated your country, or more earnestly prays that it may again become the United States of America. It would be a great calamity, and a great scandal to humanity, if the wisdom and virtue of Washington and of his generation had not sufficed to assure to the government they founded a single century's existence.'

The dark cloud which was then discharging its wrath upon our country has passed away, and the prospect is more than fair that humanity, that is the American portion of it, will be spared the shame with which seven years ago Mr. Guizot was disposed in advance to repreach her. It may be pleasing to him if, as all the world hopes, his valuable life shall be spared so long, and to many other eminent men in Europe, to have so excellent an opportunity of saying how far they then think the successive the strength of the library has come from private generations of American Rapublicans, and especially the last, have proved worthy of their political horitago."